

Weekly National Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1846.

No. 276.

PUBLISHED BY GALE & SEATON.

THE WHIG PARTY IN OHIO.

FACTS AND SPECULATIONS OF THE WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR; OR ONE DOLLAR for the first regular session of Congress; and FIFTY CENTS for the final session of each Congress; and the same for each Extra Session—payable in all cases in advance.

THE WAR OF CONQUEST.

It is a common error with the parasites of power, even in this Republican Government of ours, to regard the Administration as the Country, and to look upon all who dare to impugn the acts of the former as faithless to the latter. So blinded by the effluence of patronage, they can discern no allegiance but that due to office, and regard as treason to the nation any imputation of wrong-doing to its rulers. It is thus that the President's paper here, the *Union*, falling into the common mistake of its class, considers as little less than traitorous all those journals (comprising two-thirds of the whole number in the country) which denounce the war with Mexico as having had its origin in no adequate cause; as having been uncalculated for any of those deep national wrongs and momentous State necessities which can only justify an arbitrament so dread and bloody; and as having been prompted on our side chiefly, if not solely, by personal ambition, by motives of territorial acquisition and aggrandizement, for party ends. The *Union* may, if it please, hold the President to be (as the minions of Louis 14th held him) "the State," but we must beg leave to deny that he is the *United States*; and we must take leave still to question his infallibility; to express our selves freely, however reluctantly, in condemnation of his official acts when we deem them wrong; and, above all, still to condemn as most deplorable and culpable this war with weak, distracted, miserable Mexico, the professed objects of which did not justify so terrible an alternative, and which might, in all probability, have been attained without it. Shall the country bleed, its treasure be wasted, its resources dried up, its Government impoverished, its people be slaughtered by hundreds, and families made desolate by the sword—shall all this be brought on the country by the weakness or wickedness of its rulers, and be seen and suffered in crouching submission, lest the ears of our rulers be offended by the language of remonstrance? Is such the liberty of the press which the organ of Democracy would teach? Is the voice of complaint to be hushed, also, lest the enemy may hear it? No, indeed; and we can tell the *Union* that but for the halo which the valor and devotion of our brave army and its truly glorious achievements have shed around this war, those complaints would have rang through the land in such tones as to make the hearts of all who have had part or lot in bringing so great a calamity on the country quake with terror. The day for this will yet come.

THE ARMISTICE.

Much is said in the public prints, *pro* and *con*, on the subject of the armistice and terms of capitulation which General Taylor granted to the Mexicans at Monterey. It is not a subject on which we feel competent to pronounce an opinion; but we doubt not that when he shall communicate to the Government all his reasons for the step, we shall find him fully justified. In the mean time the best construction should be put on the conduct of an officer to whom the country owes so much, and who is engaged in the discharge of duties so arduous, so perilous, and so critical. We, therefore, in justice to the brave old General, copy the annexed article from a highly intelligent contemporary, the *Providence Journal*:

"There is much discussion upon the terms granted to the Mexicans by General Taylor at the capitulation of Monterey. Many gallant soldiers, who have seen service on a stormy parade, condemn the liberality of the capitulation, and do not hesitate to say that they would have done under similar circumstances, and how much better they would have secured the fruits of victory and sustained the honor of the American arms. It is certainly a great pity that some of these men were not there, and as General Taylor is greatly in need of reinforcements, they might serve their country by going to his relief, when they would be certain to find employment in some capacity which would be equal to the abilities, if not to the exertions, of the men who were not there. Even reasonable men will sit down after dinner, comfortably over their wine and cigars, and point out a hundred errors in the plans and operations of the American General. Such things remind us of the reply made by a veteran sea captain to the president of an insurance office, who was dissatisfied with a partial loss which the former had sustained in a violent gale. After listening to much very excellent advice from the landsman upon nautical affairs, and hearing all his objections to the course which had been pursued on board the vessel at the time of the disaster, the ship master spoke: 'It is a very pleasant and comfortable thing for you to sit here with your feet over this Lehigh fire, and work a ship off a lee-shore. Perhaps if you had been on deck you might have found it rather more difficult.'

"Some things should be taken for granted, and when men have displayed the courage, fortitude, and prudence which were demanded by a partial loss which the former had sustained in a violent gale. After listening to much very excellent advice from the landsman upon nautical affairs, and hearing all his objections to the course which had been pursued on board the vessel at the time of the disaster, the ship master spoke: 'It is a very pleasant and comfortable thing for you to sit here with your feet over this Lehigh fire, and work a ship off a lee-shore. Perhaps if you had been on deck you might have found it rather more difficult.'

The Secretary of the Treasury returned to the seat of Government on Thursday last from his visit to the North.

WISCONSIN.—The Constitutional Convention of Wisconsin assembled at Madison on the 5th instant, ninety-three members being in attendance. D. A. J. UPHAM was chosen President on the fourth ballot.

In 1820 the population of Lowell was 200; in 1830, 6,477; in 1833, 12,963; in 1836, 17,633; in 1840, 20,981; in 1844, 25,163.

The annexed Circular from the Whig Central Committee of Ohio, while it announces with calm dignity the signal triumph of their party in the late election, states briefly, but clearly and comprehensively, the issues which were involved in the contest, and which give to the victory its chief value. We do honor to our columns by placing the Circular of our Ohio friends conspicuously in them.

TO THE WHIGS OF OHIO.

WHIG STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE ROOM, COLUMBUS, OCTOBER 17, 1846.

In closing the labors of this campaign, the State Central Committee cannot but congratulate you in view of the triumphant vindication of your principles in the recent election. Sufficient returns are in to make it certain that we have elected our Governor by a majority not far from 3,000; we have carried both branches of the Legislature, and have gained four Congressmen. Thus have the freemen of Ohio rebuked those who were in favor of repealing our just and equitable Revenue system, and rejected the hard-money doctrines of the self-styled Democratic party, and repudiated those who would tarnish the honor and bring the disgrace of repudiation upon our State. We have secured the continuance of a sound and safe Banking system, and prevented the repeal of a revenue law that would build up and sustain the credit of the State, and enable us to pay off the large public debt created by the mismanagement and enormous frauds and speculations of the Locofoco party.

To the Whigs of the Union we say, Be of good cheer, Ohio is now, as ever, a stronghold of Whig principles, and her free and patriotic sons will, at all proper times, assert and vindicate them. In this election Ohio has spoken out her sentiments upon the subjects of a Protective Tariff, Internal Improvements, the Subtreasury, Direct Taxation, and a War waged for mere conquest. The result is seen in her votes, and the National Administration may profit by it.

JOHN A. LAZELL,
JOSEPH RIDGWAY,
JOHN B. THOMPSON,
JOHN SULLIVANT,
L. CURTIS,
J. L. BATES,
Whig State Central Committee.

GENERAL TAYLOR.

It has been understood here, and we ourselves were under the impression, that the Executive was dissatisfied with the conduct of Gen. TAYLOR in regard to the terms of capitulation and the truce which he granted to the Mexican General at Monterey. We are glad, therefore, to perceive by the annexed extract from the *Richmond Enquirer*—which we presume reflects the sentiments of the President—that the conduct of Gen. TAYLOR, in the matter referred to, was not disapproved by the Administration.

FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER OF YESTERDAY.

Gen. Taylor has been blamed by a few for consenting to a capitulation at Monterey so lenient and favorable to the Mexicans. Some of the Whig papers have assailed the arrangement as having been entered into under instructions from Washington, and have thereby thrown odium upon the Administration; but they reason without their hosts, and do manifest injustice to Gen. Taylor. We have full confidence in his courage, prudence, and foresight, and believe that he acted under the highest motives of duty and wisdom. He had lost many brave spirits in the different *melées*, and a portion of the town, well fortified, was still in the possession of the enemy, who could not have been dislodged without a further heavy loss on our side. Suppose, too, he had captured the Mexican army, would they not have been an useless burden on his hands, consuming a vast amount of provisions?

In addition to this, General Taylor was himself under the impression that, Santa Anna being restored to power, the negotiations for peace would be resumed, with a probable prospect of success. Though unacquainted with the facts, we are willing to believe that Gen. Taylor was right. We recollect that Worth, Jefferson Davis, and Governor Henderson, specimens of pure chivalry and courage, assented to the terms. General Taylor was acting under a high responsibility; and we like the man so much that we are willing to believe that he did nothing but what was right under the circumstances.

A DISCOVERY.

The receipts from the tolls on the New York Canals have increased largely and regularly, every year, we believe, since they went into operation. Our government paper, the *Union*, which surprises the public every day by some new exhibition of astuteness, has discovered that the increase in the canal revenues this year has arisen from the new Tariff, which is to go into effect next December. But our official journal, endowed as it ought to be with all rare attributes, possesses the high faculty of prophet as well as that of expounder; in which (the former) character it lately put forth the prediction that "the Democracy of Pennsylvania will soon settle down on the tariff of 1846." Or was this, which to common apprehension seems prophecy, intended rather as a specimen of the Delphic faculty, with which also the government editor is largely endowed, and meant, when rightly interpreted, that the tariff of 1846 having gone to the bottom, the Democracy was settling down on it? Either way, it nearly eclipses the revelation of the cause of the increased canal revenue.

FROM SANTA FE.—The *Union* publishes the following extract of a letter "from a distinguished officer of Gen. Kearney's staff," dated:

"SANTA FE, SEPTEMBER 1, 1846."

"Mr. Charles Bent informs me that Sublette left Fremont in May, at the head of the Sacramento, and he thinks he will return by the way of Bent's Fort.

"The rumors from below in reference to the forces collected to oppose us are very contradictory. We move in the morning to meet them, and my opinion is, they will disperse without giving us battle.

"Nothing, however, prevents the people of the country from rising en masse to oppose us, but the belief that they will be whipped whenever they do so, and if a rising should take place on any extensive scale, I think it will be after Gen. Kearney leaves here for California."

EXPECTED ATTACK ON VERA CRUZ.—The Savannah Republican of the 15th instant has the following intelligence:

"Lieutenant BERRYMAN, the gallant officer who behaved so nobly at the loss of the *Truxtun* off Tusan, passed through this city on Wednesday night last, as bearer of despatches from the squadron on Vera Cruz to the Government at Washington. We learn from a gentleman who conversed with Lieut. BERRYMAN on the cars, that it has been determined to attack Vera Cruz on the land side by an expedition from Tampico, and that the hoisting of the stars and stripes in the city will be the signal for an attack by the squadron upon the Castle of San Juan d'Ulua. This is the only way in which the castle can be taken, and the obtaining possession of that point is deemed necessary to end the war."

There was an Aurora Borealis discernible on Monday evening, from about 6 1/2 to 7 1/2 o'clock, rather east of north; but it was faint, and rose but little above the horizon.

It is not reasonable to expect the revelations of the official paper to keep pace with public curiosity, in regard to Government plans, movements, and feelings, at this interesting juncture, we resort to the Washington Correspondence of distant papers to supply the deficiency.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

WASHINGTON, OCTOBER 17.

We learn that the Secretary of the Treasury has determined to issue Treasury notes, bearing five per cent. interest. He would have had little difficulty if he had, in the first instance, issued the notes at six per cent. interest. They would have been taken up, I suppose, for investment, and would have been in good credit every where.

Mr. Secretary Walker now says that he will get along without the banks. I apprehend that he cannot; for the Treasury notes have been discredited by banks, bankers, and business men.

Moreover, there is another difficulty. The banks are slow to take the notes of late, because there is likely to be some difficulty in regard to the payment of notes put in circulation and not cancelled. The law requires such evidence from the holders of that class of notes as to render it impossible to recover any thing from the Government.

We had a rumor yesterday that Mr. Walker had received an overture from the banks to give him money upon the security of the Treasury notes at five and three-quarters per cent. interest. But, even if it be so, the offer is too late.

The results of the Pennsylvania election were not anticipated here. All the information which had been received by the most influential Pennsylvanians in office had been of a character highly favorable to the success of the Democratic candidates.

The new Tariff could have had little injurious effect so far as the contrary, coal, iron, and grain—all the products of Pennsylvania—are higher than ever.

I am told, by those who assume to know the causes that have operated on the voters of the Keystone State, that they were influenced by a feeling of resentment against their party leaders, who had deceived and cajoled them at the late Presidential election into the belief that Mr. Polk was as good a Tariff man as Mr. Clay. In other words, they wish to make their rulers know that, after all, the power rests in them to dictate systems of policy.

That there is some truth in these views seems probable from the fact that Democratic Tariff men were dropped and Whig Tariff men taken up. They seek not only a change of measures but of men.

Pennsylvania has long been a doubtful State in politics. The Presidential elections of 1836, 1840, and 1844 show this. In 1836 the most respectable Whigs of Philadelphia signed a certificate that the State had gone for Harrison. In 1840 she did so for Harrison. In 1844 Polk got the vote of the State by a less majority than two Democratic Tariff counties gave him.

The vote of the State at the next Presidential election would have been doubtful enough, even had nothing occurred to render the party now in power so odious to a large majority of its people.

It is not, therefore, to be taken for granted that Pennsylvania will wheel back into the Democratic ranks at the next Presidential election, only two years hence. On the contrary, there is every reason to believe the reverse. If she once, after so much hesitation, takes the Whig track, she will be likely to keep it. Besides, I see nothing in the financial condition of the Government that is to operate favorably to the Democratic cause in Pennsylvania. Pennsylvania will not endure direct taxes! Her history proves it.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

WASHINGTON, OCTOBER 17, 1846.

The official organs of the Administration condemn all comments on the Mexican war, its progress and probable results. They also endeavor to impress the people with the belief that the war is nearly or quite over. That Mexico will certainly submit without delay. I should like to know what superior and exclusive wisdom qualifies the party in power to judge of this case. We have ten Monterey, and that will put an end to the war, say they. But it may happen that the Mexican Government will not consider the loss of Monterey the termination of the war. They may consider it an unimportant affair, and, in fact, a check to the progress of the invasion. To the Mexican people it will undoubtedly be so represented. It is possible that Ampudia's capitulation may be disapproved of by the Mexican Government as decidedly as our Government has repudiated its terms. It is certain that both parties acted under the idea that negotiations tending to a speedy peace were in progress, and that, therefore, the further effusion of blood was unnecessary.

It is no longer to be doubted that the Government have made some preparations for an attack on Tampico; but I can see no evidence of the fact that Taylor is to be supplied and reinforced from Tampico when he reaches San Luis Potosi. The public opinion is, unquestionably, that a force should be immediately sent from Tampico to San Luis to support General Taylor upon his arrival at that place.

The troops of the regular army which have been hurried to the Rio Grande appear to be destined for Monterey as a reinforcement to General Taylor. The Union has announced that a reinforcement of four thousand men has been sent to Gen. Taylor. He will march very soon from Monterey to San Luis with this force. He may march with eight thousand men, and a portion of them he must leave at Saltillo.

The Secretary of the Treasury says he will not have any more transactions with the banks and will keep the Government separate from them in every respect. He does not want aid, he says, and is very glad that they refused to afford it. He can, he says, get along without them better than they get along without him. He will issue immediately a batch of Treasury notes bearing five per cent. interest.

A Vera Cruz correspondent of the New Orleans Tropic, referring to the censures cast upon Commodore CONNER, because of his failure to take Alvarado, says that the weather was so extremely threatening as to form a complete justification of the Commodore's course. This the writer states on the authority of two of the Commanders with the expedition, and he then adds:

"I owe Commodore CONNER nothing, and, on former occasions, have expressed my feelings with regard to him freely, but I am convinced that great injustice has been done him in this squadron, in attributing to him a policy and measures for which alone the Government of the United States is responsible; and I cannot but throw my mite of vindication into the fund of exculpatory circumstances which his friends must be abundantly prepared to bring forward. If Commodore CONNER produce greater effects in future, observe always if he have not increased or adequate means, such as CONNER has not enjoyed."

The advantages of maintaining at all times a high standard of credit on the part of States and smaller communities are strikingly exemplified in the case of the city of Boston. It is stated that confident expectations are entertained that Boston will be able to negotiate with Dutch capitalists, at a low rate of interest, for all the money that may be required for the construction of the works which are to supply that city with pure water. The sum necessary, if we recollect aright, about three millions of dollars. In consequence of this expectation, City of Boston five per cent. scrip has advanced in value.

We learn from the Elliott's Mills Free Press that the buildings of the Granite Manufacturing Company are now all under roof. They consist of a Cotton Factory, 160 feet in length, by 48 feet in width, and four stories high; a Machine Shop, 86 feet by 45 feet, and three stories high; and a Foundry 86 feet by 56 feet. The Foundry and Machine Shop are both in operation.

The Californians who were left behind by the sudden departure of Colonel Stevenson are to be sent to their destination in a vessel at the expense of Government.

The New Orleans papers furnish some late and interesting advice from Mexico, brought by the sloop-of-war *John Adams*, which sailed from Vera Cruz on the 25th ultimo, and touched at the mouth of the Mississippi river on the 7th inst., on her way to Pensacola.

The *John Adams* brought as passengers Commander CARPENTER and a number of the crew lately belonging to the brig *Truxtun*. All who became prisoners by the loss of this vessel have been set at liberty on parole; but a portion of them were on board the sloop *Relief*, which was not expected to sail for Pensacola until she received on board some ten or a dozen of the sick, for whom a cutter had been dispatched to Tuspan.

The health of the squadron generally was good. Commodore PERRY arrived on the 22d ultimo. Jackson, who was condemned to death for striking an officer, was hung on the 15th.

An impression prevailed in the squadron that Commodore CONNER contemplated another attack upon Alvarado, but nothing definite was known about it.

The New Orleans Times remarks that "SANTA ANNA has suddenly become the chief head and hope of the war party in Mexico, which, indeed, to say the truth, embraces nearly the whole of the population. He is now, or was at latest dates, in the city of Mexico, arranging the plan of an extensive campaign against the several American corps d'armee—organizing, recruiting, encouraging, exhorting the inhabitants not only of the capital, but the whole country, with a view to meet the danger that threatens Mexico with the whole of her defensive resources."

Having left his hacienda, he arrived on the 14th ultimo at Ayotla, a small town distant ten or twelve leagues from the city of Mexico. Here he received a communication from Gen. ALMONTE, the *ad interim* Secretary of War, proposing to him the supreme Executive power, or Dictatorship. This offer was made on the part of the provisional Government, organized by Gen. SALAS, after the fall of PAREDES; and SANTA ANNA immediately replied to it as follows:

"General Santa Anna, Commander-in-Chief of the Liberal Army, to Gen. Almonte, Minister of War of the Republic of Mexico:

"AYOTLA, 1 O'CLOCK A.M., SEPT. 14, 1846.

"SIR: I have received your favor of this date, acknowledging a decree issued by the Supreme Government of the Nation, embracing a programme of the proceedings adopted to regulate the office of Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Republic. I was far from my native land when intelligence of this renewed confidence and of these new obligations imposed upon me by my country was brought to me, and I saw that the imminent dangers which surrounded her, and which I have endeavored to carry me to the head of the army. I now see a terrible conflict with a perfidious and daring enemy impending over her, in which the Mexican Republic must reconquer the insignia of her glory, and a fortunate issue if victorious, or disappear from the face of the earth if so unfortunate as to be defeated. I also see a Mexican army—an army the offspring of my bosom, which, in calling up a form of government detested by the united nation, provides a preferable submission to foreign domination; and I behold, at last, that after much vacillation, that nation is resolved to establish her right to act for herself, and to arrange such a form of government as best suits her wishes.

"I have been called by the voice of my fellow-citizens to exercise the office of Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Republic. I was far from my native land when intelligence of this renewed confidence and of these new obligations imposed upon me by my country was brought to me, and I saw that the imminent dangers which surrounded her, and which I have endeavored to carry me to the head of the army. I now see a terrible conflict with a perfidious and daring enemy impending over her, in which the Mexican Republic must reconquer the insignia of her glory, and a fortunate issue if victorious, or disappear from the face of the earth if so unfortunate as to be defeated. I also see a Mexican army—an army the offspring of my bosom, which, in calling up a form of government detested by the united nation, provides a preferable submission to foreign domination; and I behold, at last, that after much vacillation, that nation is resolved to establish her right to act for herself, and to arrange such a form of government as best suits her wishes.

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well, and set out for the scene of war, to lend my aid to serve my country, or to perish amongst its ruins.

"I beg to repeat to your Excellency assurances of my continued and special esteem.

"ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA."

This letter, by those who know SANTA ANNA best, is supposed to be a cunningly designed manoeuvre got up between him and ALMONTE for the purpose of hoodwinking the people and enabling the Dictator once more to assume supreme power. In the letter he states his intention to enter the city the next day; and accordingly on the 15th he arrived at the capital, and was received with the most phrenzied enthusiasm by the populace. His entrance is described as a triumphant fete, celebrated by every demonstration of popular rejoicing.

Again to quote the Times: "The next day the most vigorous measures, so far as declarations go, were taken by the Provisional Government. A levy of 30,000 men to recruit the army was ordered. Requisitions were forthwith transmitted to all the principal places in the Republic for an immediate furnishing of their respective quotas of men. Puebla and the whole of the towns within a circuit of fifty or sixty leagues of the metropolis, are stated to have complied with the requisition for men with the greatest alacrity. A regiment was immediately raised in Puebla, and the arrival there of the news of the levy of 30,000 men. To facilitate the arming and equipping of this large body of troops, the Government have ordered that duties on all munitions of war shall cease to be levied until further notice.

"In view of this extensive arming of the Mexican people, if any hopes have ever been entertained of a pacific policy on the part of SANTA ANNA, they must now be abandoned. His late conduct shows that he has thrown off the mask, if he ever wore the semblance of a friend of peace."

THE AMERICAN ARMY.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Chronicle, who was with Gen. TAYLOR at Camargo, gives quite an interesting account of the state of the army of the United States in Mexico. He estimates the invading army immediately under Gen. TAYLOR, or the army of Monterey, at amount to 6,640 men, half regulars, and half volunteers, thus:

Butler's Division.	
1st regiment Ohio volunteers—Col. Mitchell	540
1st do. Kentucky do.—Ormsby	540
1st reg. Tennessee troops—Col. Campbell	540
Mississippi volunteers—Col. Davis	540
Baltimore battalion—Watson—2,710	400
Worth's Division.	
Col. P. Smith's regiment regular troops	500
Parts of 6th and other infantry regiments and dragoons	1,080
Two companies McCulloch's and Gillespie's Texas rangers	120
Whole number—Worth's in advance—1,700	
Twigg's Division.	
Texas mounted men—Col. Hays	500
May's dragoons, four companies	250
Ridgely and Duncan's flying artillery	600
Walker's artillery (18 and a 10-inch mortar)	100
Parts of several infantry regiments, and of artillery armed as infantry—2,230	1,320
	6,640

There are at Camargo, he says, 2,100 men; at Matamoros 1,000; between Matamoros and the mouth of the Bravo 4,550; at Point Isabel 120; at Camargo 700 sick and inefficient; at Matamoros in hospital 700; troops of all sorts, from Camargo to Brown, under Major Gen. Patterson, and Brigadier Marshall, Pillow, Lane, and Shields, 9,170—making, with the army of Monterey, 15,810.

General Wool has under his command, at advance on Chihuahua, 4,000.

General Kearney has at Santa Fe 2,700.

The whole of the United States armies against Mexico 22,510. The writer adds:

"Besides these there is the California regiment, and the new regiment of mounted riflemen, intended for the war in the West.

"There are now in the United States army twenty-six regiments of volunteers—eight of infantry, four of artillery, and one of mounted riflemen, besides the two regiments of dragoons—making, in all, forty-one regiments of all arms.

"If to this be added the men employed in the Quartermaster, Commissary, and Engineer departments, there will be shown a force of 30,000 men, now in and attached to the army of the United States.

"The above account is up to the 6th September."

THE WINNEBAGO INDIANS, who have lately concluded a treaty with the United States Commissioners, and gone home, had a final interview with the President last Wednesday. For this interview the Indians made great preparations, adorning and bedecking themselves in their peculiar manner, with a profusion of paint on their faces, additional plumes, feathers, and rule ornaments. The terms of the treaty between the Winnebagoes and the United States Commissioners were briefly stated in the National Intelligencer of the 16th inst.

During the stay of these Indians in this city they were quartered at Maher's Globe Hotel, where they were made quite comfortable by the kind attention of Mrs. Maher, the obliging hostess of the establishment. The Winnebagoes visited, during their sojourn here, all the places of public amusement. With the equestrian and other athletic performances at the Circus the sons of the forest appeared to be most highly delighted, and the audience seemed to be as much gratified with the appearance of the Indians as with the performances at the Circus.

The Winnebagoes took their departure from this city, by way of Baltimore, last Thursday. They were accompanied by Mr. E. Fletcher. All who have seen the Winnebagoes here consider them as a fine body of men.

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 16.

RECRUITS FOR THE ARMY.—A body of recruits for the regular service, numbering nearly 600, now at the principal depot at Fort Columbus, Governor's Island, under the superintendence of Col. B. MASON, of the 1st dragoons, are about to be organized into a battalion of four companies, preparatory to joining the regiments for which they have been enlisted in the field. They are a fine body of men, and will render efficient service wherever the torch of war shall illumine their path. The battalion will be officered as follows, viz:

Brevet Major E. S. HAWKINS, 7th infantry, commanding battalion, and also the recruits of the 7th regiment of infantry, with First Lieutenant S. G. SIMMONS, of the same regiment, is assigned to duty.

Brevet Major G. WRIGHT, of the 8th regiment of infantry, will command the recruits of the 8th, with which First Lieutenant J. B. BARNESLEY, of the same regiment, is assigned to duty.

Captain GEORGE MORRIS, 4th infantry, will command the recruits of the 4th infantry, with which First Lieutenant H. D. WALKER, of the same regiment, is assigned to duty.

Captain D. REGGLES, 5th infantry, will command the detachment assigned to guard the Arsenal of the Arsenal, with which Second Lieutenant W. H. TRAVIS, 5th infantry, is assigned to duty. Assistant Surgeon S. P. MOORE is assigned to duty with the command.

Most of these recruits have been enlisted under the provision of law for the increase of the rank and file of the regiments of the regular service. They will embark, it is said, on the steamship Massachusetts, as soon as she is ready for sea, probably within a week or ten days; and will disembark, it is supposed, at Point Isabel, Texas, for such service as the contingencies of war may require.

Most of the officers above mentioned were present at the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, and contributed their full share towards the brilliant result. Capt. Hawkins will be remembered as the commander of the Fort opposite Matamoros after the death of Major Brown.—*Jour. Com.*

THE MARRIAGE QUESTION.—The Synod of North Carolina refused, by a large majority, to entertain the appeal from the Presbytery of Fayetteville, against the decision of the latter body, restoring the Rev. Mr. McQUEEN to his former position as a communicant and minister of that church. So the question may be considered as settled in favor of the Reverend gentleman.—